

URBAN DISTRICT OF FULWOOD.

REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year ended 31st December, 1945.

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PRESTON:

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46 GLOVER'S COURT,

1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Fulwood.

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1945.

It contains the usual statistics of births, deaths, infectious diseases, and those other details of the sanitary service in this district which are necessary to give some indication of the work of the department during the year.

Some comment must be made upon the termination of the war, which had almost completed for the population six years of mental strain, of personal hardships, and at times of almost intolerable restrictions in the matters of food, clothing, and movement. In spite of all these disturbances to the normal life of the individual and the community, the health of the district did not suffer to the degree which had been expected at the inception of the war. Some infectious diseases had been introduced by the various waves of evacuees which had from time to time descended upon the district, and from them strains of organisms, new to the district, did for a time increase our number of notifiable diseases, but fortunately never gave rise to epidemics which tended to get out of control.

Fortunately the end of the war, and the relief from those mental stresses and strains incidental to war, was not marked by those diseases of the nervous system which had marked the termination of the previous war; nor was it emphasized by any outbreaks of epidemic disease introduced from overseas.

The return from overseas, particularly from the East, of men on leave or on discharge from the Services, who had been in contact with infectious diseases necessitated constant supervision until the period of incubation had expired. Fortunately none of these developed any disease nor did they convey any to the district.

The health of the area remained satisfactory in this sixth year of the war, and the nutrition of the population in spite of the monotony of the diet, showed few signs of deterioration. There was slight evidence of a reduction in the resistance to diseases amongst the younger ages, especially to infections of the skin.

Infectious diseases during this year showed a reduction in the number of cases notified as compared with the previous year, and this diminution was shown in all the different diseases except Scarlet Fever where the number of cases was the same as in the previous year. Diphtheria again provided few cases.

The control and supervision over the cleanliness and quality of the milk supplied to the district and also produced in the district were continued throughout the year.

The return of the evacuees to their own home districts in the early months of the year relieved the department of work which was often unsatisfactory due to some of the unpleasant habits of life of these people, and their lack of co-operation with the Authority in making the best of the accommodation provided.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area in Acres—3,268.

Population (Census 1931)—7,387.

Registrar-General's estimate of population (Mid 1945)—11,220.

Number of inhabited houses (Census 1931)—1,501.

Number of inhabited houses (Rate Books 1945)—3,396.

Rateable value—£85,609.

Sum represented by a penny rate—£346.

Social Conditions.

The district is largely a residential one with dairy farms and general farming at the periphery of the district. A steam laundry represents industry.

There are several public institutions in the area.

There was no evidence of unemployment amongst the inhabitants of the district.

Vital Statistics

Births.								1945		
<i>Live Births—</i>								M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	76	145
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	77	151
Birth Rate per 1,000 of population								13.2		
<i>Still Births—</i>								M.	F.	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births—13.4.

Death Rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 births—59.

Death Rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births—55.

Death Rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births—166.

Deaths.	1945		
	M.	F.	Total
Death rate per 1,000 of population from all causes	98	90	188
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	16.7		
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	19		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes	6		
Deaths from Measles	Nil		
Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil		
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil		

	Per 1000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total Live and Still Births	Infantile Mortality Rate
Mean 5 years 1934-38	10·7	13·8	0·20	1·88	6·05	5·69	40
Mean 5 years 1940-44	13·6	14·9	0·38	1·90	3·83	3·62	41
1944	16·0	16·1	0·70	2·01	Nil	Nil	60
1945	13·4	16·7	0·53	1·69	6·62	6·41	59
County of Lancaster (1945) ...	16·62	13·12	0·38	1·90	2·74	2·64	50
England and Wales (1945) ...	16·1	11·4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1·84	46
	(N.A., not available.)						

These tables show a slight decrease in Birth Rate, a slight increase in the Death Rate, and a slight reduction in the Infantile Mortality Rate. The deaths from Cancer and Pulmonary Tuberculosis are less than the previous year.

The statistics are those supplied by the Registrar General, and by the Public Health Department of the County Council.

Population.

In 1931, the population of Fulwood was 8,816 and in this number were included some 2,000 residents in various institutions. The number of these residents was no less in 1945. In 1945 the Registrar General estimated the population of the district to be 11,220, a reduction of 170 on the figure of the previous year.

Deaths and Death Rates.

The tables give the number of deaths corrected for inward and outward transfers. Comparative figures for two five year periods for Lancashire, and for England and Wales are given.

Analysis of Causes of Death								1945		
								M.	F.	Total
Heart Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	35	56
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	11	21
Other Diseases of the Circulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	0	6
Cancer all sites	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	19
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	6
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Pneumonia and Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	10
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diseases of Digestion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	8
Nephritis (Kidney Diseases)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Venereal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Prematurity, Congenital Defects, Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6
Deaths due to Violence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	17	29
Total all causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	90	188

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The number of deaths from this disease showed a reduction on that of 1944. The death rate per 1,000 of population (0.53) however remained higher than that for the rest of Lancashire (0.38).

Deaths from Malignant Diseases.

The mortality from these diseases was again less than in the previous year, and the death rate per 1,000 of population (1.7) is slightly less than that of Lancashire (1.9).

Infantile Mortality.

The table below shows the numbers of deaths in babies in their first year of life. The Infantile Mortality Rates for Fulwood, for Lancashire and for England and Wales are also given. In Fulwood the rate is slightly lower than that of the previous year, but still remains high.

The numbers of Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

			M	F
Legitimate	...	...	6	2
Illegitimate	...	...	1	—
Total	...	...	7	2

Infantile Mortality Rate for Fulwood—59.

Infantile Mortality Rate for Lancashire (1945)—50.

Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales (1945)—46.

An analysis of deaths in babies under 1 year is given in the table below:—

			M.	F.
Premature Births	...	...	2	—
Congenital Malformations, etc.	...	...	1	2
Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	1	1
Digestive Diseases	...	...	2	1
Accident	...	...	—	1

The Infantile Mortality Rate in Fulwood has been high for two years (60 and 59), whereas in 1942 and 1943 the rates respectively were 24 and 30. An examination of the above analysis of causes of death would suggest that half of the deaths were avoidable and might have been prevented by better infant care and management.

General Provisions of Health Services of the Area.

Medical Officer of Health:—G. G. Wray, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (not in general practice).

Other Public Appointments:—Medical Officer of Health, Longridge U.D.C., Walton-le-Dale, Asst. County Medical Officer.

Sanitary Inspector:—D. B. Southworth, M.R.San.I. (whole time).

Other appointments:—Public Vaccinators:—Dr. Denman, Garstang Road, Fulwood; Dr. J. Laurie, Fulwood Institution.

Certifying Factory Surgeon:—Mr. A. Toulmin.

Laboratory Services.

The Laboratory of Preston Royal Infirmary continued to provide skilled assistance by the examination of Bacteriological and Pathological specimens.

For the diagnosis of diseases the following examinations were made:—

Swabs, B. Diphtheria—22.

Swabs, Hæmolytic Streptococci—2.

Sputum, B. Tubercle—7.

Fæces and Urine—Enteric Group, 5.

Other specimens—20.

Ambulance Services.

The Preston Corporation Ambulance Service supplied the transport necessary for the removal of cases of accident, of sickness going to or from hospital, and for maternity cases. The arrangements proved adequate.

It has been suggested in recent Governmental publications that Ambulance Services should be provided by County Councils and County Boroughs on a regional basis which may or may not correspond to the drainage areas of the district Hospitals.

Cases of Infectious Diseases were transported in the Ambulance owned by the Joint Hospital Board.

Private Ambulances were also available when required.

Nursing in the Home.

Preston Nursing Association provided nurses for home visiting in the southern parts of Fulwood. The northern part of the district utilised the nurses provided by the Broughton Nursing Association (affiliated to Lancashire County Nursing Association).

Hospital Accommodation.

General Diseases:—(1) Preston Royal Infirmary.

(2) Mount Street Hospital, Preston.

(3) Sharoe Green Municipal Hospital.

All these hospitals provided accommodation and adequate treatment.

Maternity:—All three hospitals provided beds in separate blocks or sections of the hospital. The facilities for treatment were excellent.

Infectious Diseases.—The Preston, Fulwood and Longridge Joint Hospital provided beds for the isolation and for the treatment of Infectious Diseases.

Small-pox.—Cases of this disease—there were none—can be isolated and nursed at Elswick Small-pox Hospital.

Malignant Diseases.—A special section of Preston Royal Infirmary, officered from the Christie Cancer Hospital, Manchester, was used by patients from this district. X-ray, Radium, and other forms of treatment were available.

Services Provided by the County Council for the Area.

Midwifery.—Three Midwives were provided. Their names, addresses and telephone number are given below:—

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, C.M.B., S.R.,

Miss E. Johnson, C.M.B., S.R.,
Brynville, Cadley Causeway.
Telephone No. Preston 86368.

Miss Slack,
19, Highfield Drive, Broughton.
Telephone No. Broughton 176.

Ante-natal.—Clinics for inspection, advice, and treatment were available at Preston Royal Infirmary and Sharoe Green Maternity Hospital. A Clinic for private patients was also available at Mount Street Hospital.

The Ante-natal Clinic of the County Council at Longridge for those patients who preferred to attend a clinic not attached to a hospital, was also available for women of this district.

The County Council Consultant Service could be utilised where specialist attention was required.

Child Welfare.—The Child Welfare Centre established in this district by the County Council in 1944 met fortnightly throughout the year at the Parochial Hall, Victoria Road. The number of children in attendance during this period was:—

Under 1 year of age ...	...	97	} 191.
From 1 to 2 years of age ...	...	49	
Over 2 years ...	...	45	

They made attendances as follows:—

Under 1 year of age ...	...	521	} 824.
From 1 to 2 years of age ...	...	184	
Over 2 years of age ...	...	119	

The other arrangements for Child Welfare, e.g., home visits and treatment, were the same as in previous years.

School Children.—Medical inspections, and the inspections made by the School Nurse, were continued throughout the year. The nearest School Clinic for the children of this district is situated at Longridge, and there facilities for the treatment of Minor Ailments, Ophthalmic, and Dental conditions are available. The arrangements for the disposal of children suffering from special defects were the same as in previous years.

Tuberculosis.—All the facilities for diagnosis for the examination of Sputum, for X-rays, and for the treatment and disposal of patients, were provided by the Tuberculosis Staff of the Lancashire County Council. Patients from this area attended at the County Tuberculosis Dispensary at Walton's Parade, Preston.

The table below gives the notifications and the deaths from the disease during the year.

Tuberculosis Notifications and Deaths.

Age Period Years	1945 New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0—1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
5—10	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
10—15	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
15—20	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
20—25	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...
25—35	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
35—45	5	...	...	...	3	...	1	...
45—55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
55—65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 up	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	10	8	3	2	4	2	3	1
	18		5		6		4	

Tuberculosis Treatment.

Number of admissions to Hospital or Sanatorium—13.

Number removed from Register as recovered—3.

Number of deaths—10.

Remaining on Register, December, 1945 (M. 27, F. 21)—48.

The Prevalence and Control of Infectious Diseases.

The table below gives an analysis of the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1945.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

1945	Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified												Hospital		
		Total Cases at all Ages	Age Periods—Years										Total Deaths			
			Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45				45—65 up
Scarlet Fever	41	..	...	2	...	2	13	10	6	6	2	...	...	1	28	...
Diphtheria	10	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	10	...
Measles	55	2	8	6	5	10	21	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	6	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Pneumonia	25	3	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	4	8	1	2	...	...	...
Puerpural Pyrexia	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	151	7	12	10	6	13	40	13	12	22	12	2	2	1	38	...

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The number of children immunised during the year was 93—65 under the age of 5, and 28 of school age. This was an increase of 16 as compared with the previous year. Practitioners protected 38 of these children and the others (55) received their protective inoculations from the Medical Officer of Health.

As the degree of immunity conferred by inoculation fades rapidly after a period of four years in most cases, parents have always been advised in this district to have their children's immunity reinforced by a further injection four years after the primary one. A leaflet advising this procedure is handed to each mother attending the Child Welfare Centre. During the year, those schoolchildren, whose primary inoculations were given over four years ago, were handed leaflets at school advising a reinforcement of their immunity against Diphtheria.

The parents of 338 children responded to this advice and that number was reinforced in the schools or at home. Practically all these reinforcements were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health.

An estimate of the child population of Fulwood was 838 in the under school group and 1,537 in the school group.

In this district considerable numbers of the child population are immunised privately, and as the cost of this treatment is not defrayed by the Authority record cards for these children are not in the possession of the department. It is, however, possible to make an estimate of this proportion and by this, and with enumeration of the cards already in possession of the Authority to arrive at an approximate percentage of child population protected against Diphtheria. At the end of the year it was estimated that 60 per cent. of the under 5 group and 72 per cent. of the school group were immunised. A street census of the children in a part of the district showed that this estimate was too low.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk.—The supervision and control over the milk production and supply were continued actively throughout the year. Inspections of the farms, advice to the producers, and frequent sampling of the milk were all parts of the campaign to encourage a better milk supply.

The number of dairy farms in the district was 47 with upwards of 800 cows. There were nine dairymen (other than cowkeepers) in the district. During the year 95 visits were made to the farms.

The number of samples of milk taken for submission to bacteriological tests for purity was 122 (as compared with 146 in 1944, 92 in 1942 and 129 in 1943). Of these 98 were satisfactory and 48 unsatisfactory. For comparison the figures for 1942 and 1943 are given.

Bacteriological.							Tubercle Baccili.				
	Samples taken		Satisfactory.		Unsatisfactory.		Samples. taken		Absent.		Present.
1945	 122	...	86	...	36	...	116	...	112	...	4
1944	 146	...	98	...	48	...	148	...	147	...	1
1943	 129	...	110	...	19	...	96	...	95	...	1
1942	 92	...	58	...	34	...	82	...	80	...	2

116 samples of milk were submitted to tests for Tuberculosis. 112 of these were free of the Tubercle Bacillus, and 4 contained this Bacillus. Three of these samples were school milks, all of which were negative for the Tubercle Bacillus.

In order to control the bacterial quality of pasteurised milk, 31 samples of milk were taken and submitted to tests for correct heat treatment. 27 of these were sufficiently heat treated and 4 were unsatisfactorily treated. It was found that the plant was at fault in these unsatisfactory samples and appropriate measures were taken to ensure that the plant involved was repaired and correctly operated. Subsequent sampling proved the efficacy of the measures adopted.

There was one Pasteurising Plant in the district, and four persons were licensed to sell Pasteurised Milk.

Some of the milk retailed in the district is produced outside the Urban area.

In addition samples of milk were taken by the County Council Sanitary Officers and submitted to tests with the following results:—

Accredited Milks.											
Bacteriological.						Tubercle Bacillus.					
Samples taken		Satisfactory.				Samples taken		Absent.		Present.	
1945	 27	...	18	...	9	...	22	...	21	...	1
T.T. Tested Milk.											
1945	 3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	—

The Sampling Officers of the County Council under the Food and Drugs Acts took 14 samples of milk and 27 samples of other goods. These were examined by the County Analyst and all were found to be of satisfactory quality.

The conditions under which milk is produced in this district still fall below the standard which is desirable. This is reflected in the number of samples found to be unsatisfactory, and it is clearly indicated as the results of the samples taken in the last few years that much education will be necessary in the methods of production of clean milk before the samples taken record a higher standard. It is a matter for regret that in the tests more than 3 per cent. showed the presence of Tubercle Bacillus, and that one of the positive samples was from an Accredited Farm.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Five samples out of the 150 submitted to tests for the Tubercle Bacillus contained this germ. These were reported through the County Medical Officer of Health to the Ministry of Agriculture. As a result of the investigations four cows were slaughtered under the Order.

Meat Inspection.

There was one slaughter-house in the area licensed to slaughter horses for human consumption. All the horses slaughtered during the year were inspected for disease. The number of horses slaughtered and the number of organs diseased and seized will be found in Mr. Southworth's Report appended.

The slaughter-house continued to be well run and the notices to slaughter were given regularly.

Butchers' Shops. The eight shops in the district were regularly inspected for cleanliness and for the quality of the products sold.

Bakehouses. The twelve bakehouses were inspected and found to be in good order. They were clean and were well conducted.

Several outbreaks of Gastro-Enteritis were investigated and where it was considered that the war bread was probably the cause, no blame could be attached to the bakehouses, nor to the methods of baking employed.

Hawkers' Vehicles. These were inspected on the highways in the course of their delivery rounds. On the whole they were satisfactory and well kept.

Condemnation of Food Unfit for Human Consumption.

The details and amounts of food condemned will be found in Mr. Southworth's Report.

Water Supply.

In last year's report a comprehensive summary was given of the improvements made to the Authority's water supply during the war period. The system of chloramination then established continued to work well and to produce a water of a low bacterial content and in the main free of *Bacillus Coli* contamination. The additional treatment at the reservoirs' outlet maintained a residuum of Chlorine in the water in the neighbourhood of 0.02 per million of free chlorine which was sufficient to render samples taken in the district practically germ free and yet was not detectable to the palate.

The water was not found to have any plumbo-solvent action.

For part of the year the district obtained an additional supply from the Fylde Water Board.

Further details of the water supply will be found in Mr. Watkinson's report appended.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

There were no changes in the methods of sewage disposal during the year. The north side of the district is still unsewered, and the septic tanks in use there overflow into the streams, foul the banks, and cause an unpleasant odour in hot weather when the volume of stream flow is small. The complete sewerage of this part of the district still awaits the Ministerial consent to the expenditure involved.

Rivers and Streams.

The County Council, through its Rivers Pollution Joint Committee is responsible for the streams and rivers in the district.

Closet Accommodation.

The water carriage system was universal throughout the district in 1945. There was one conversion from a pail closet to the fresh water closet during the year. The details are given below:—

Number of premises supplied with water—3,446.

Number of houses on the water carriage system—3,402.

Number of fresh water closets—3,510.

Number of privy middens—4.

Number of pail closets—10.

Public Cleansing.

There were 4,363 dry ashbins and 3 dry ashpits in the district. These are emptied weekly. The Department of the Engineer and Surveyor is responsible for this work and also for the collection of salvage.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

In Mr. Southworth's report, appended, details will be found of the inspections carried out, the notices served and the results achieved. A general account of the sanitary work carried out generally and any improvements will be found in the same report.

Housing.

No new houses were completed during the year. The number of houses inspected for defects was 14, and 26 inspections were made of these. Six of these were found to be in a state unfit for human habitation. Twelve houses had improvements made as the result of informal notices. Further details will be found in Mr. Southworth's Report.

School Accommodation.

The schools were overcrowded in 1945 and this position will not be relieved until further buildings are provided. The position was relieved somewhat by the return of the evacuees to their homes and the reduction in the number of Services personnel in the district after the termination of the war in the middle of the year.

New Legislation in 1945.

None of note.

Factories and Workshops Act.

Inspections under these acts were in abeyance during the war, but supervision was maintained throughout the year over the general sanitation of the buildings.

Rodent Control.

For the first time a short report upon the work done in the district to control rat and mice infestation is given by Mr. Marsh.

Appended Reports.

- (1) Report of Mr. Southworth, Sanitary Inspector.
- (2) Report of Mr. Watkinson, Water Engineer.
- (3) Report by Mr. Marsh, Rodent Operator.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the efficient work carried out by Mr. Southworth, the Sanitary Inspector, Mrs. Hall, Clerk, and Mr. Marsh, Rodent Operator. Mr. Southworth's work was always reliable and expeditiously performed. I also desire to thank Mr. Watkinson for his reports and his co-operation throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

September, 1946.

G. G. WRAY.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR, 1945.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure to report on the year 1945 as Sanitary Inspector to the Urban District Council of Fulwood.

During the early months of the year a considerable amount of time was necessarily devoted to work connected with the billeting of evacuees from the districts around London.

A number of houses which had been requisitioned by the Council were occupied by the evacuees and regular visits had to be made. At the same time the general sanitary work of the district was carried out. Houses, bedding and other articles were disinfected where cases of infectious diseases occurred, and at all times when requested by householders.

The slaughterhouse licensed by the Local Authority to slaughter horses for human food was visited nearly every day and the carcasses and offal of horses slaughtered there were inspected.

Complaints regarding nuisances in the district were dealt with and the nuisances were abated. Recommendations were given to applicants who required certain building materials which were necessary for the abatement of the nuisances. In many instances, the nuisances were defective or blocked drains in the northern part of the Urban District. Unsuitable effluent drains from the septic tanks in this part of the district are the cause of most of the drain nuisances. When necessary, informal notices were served on owners to abate nuisances, and these were usually observed forthwith.

A number of cases of Infectious Diseases occurred in evacuee children, and arrangements were made for their admission to the sick bays at Waddow and Poulton-le-Fylde.

During the early Spring a number of members of His Majesty's Services landing in this country from abroad, were notified as contacts of small pox. Regular visits were necessarily made to their homes as precautionary measures at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

Food inspections were regularly made at grocers, shops and stores in the district. Many visits were paid to the Navy, Army and Air Forces Institutes shop and stores at Fulwood Barracks, and the major portion of food which is mentioned in the appended list was inspected there. The unsound foods which were considered suitable were disposed of in the Council's kitchen waste bins.

The measures taken to ensure a satisfactory milk supply to the inhabitants of the district were carried out as in the previous year. Samples were obtained from producers and retailers in the district, and inspections of the producing farms increased.

As sampling and visits to farms was intensified, the number of "satisfactory" samples increased accordingly. School milk samples were examined for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, and all these samples were reported as negative. Informal samples of school milk were also submitted to the County Analyst for examination for quality. Samples were obtained each month from the pasteurising plant licensed by the Council, and these samples were nearly always reported to be sufficiently heat treated.

A number of cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the summer, the houses were disinfected and in nearly every case the patient was isolated in hospital.

Inspections continued to be made at the houses occupied by the evacuees, and repairs at these houses were often necessitated through the improper use of sanitary fittings.

The Royal Sanitary Institute Sessional meeting was held at Liverpool and I attended this meeting with three members of the Urban District Council.

In the late summer a considerable amount of food was being examined at the N.A.A.F.I. Fulwood Barracks, this consisted chiefly of fish, oranges and eggs.

The bakehouses in the district were again inspected as in previous years. These are all well kept, and the majority are good, but a few of them require extension. A few pig carcasses were inspected at the Preston Institution.

A few visits were paid to the older houses in the district, and in my opinion about six of these are unfit for human habitation, and are not capable of being rendered fit at a reasonable expense. I am further of the opinion that these houses should be demolished and the occupants rehoused.

Milk sampling, visits to milk producing farms, abatement of nuisances, together with the inspection of food intended for human consumption continued throughout the year.

Four dealers' Licences to retail Pasteurised Milk in the district and one supplementary Tuberculin Tested Milk retailer's licence were issued. The Pasteuriser's licence was again issued as in previous years.

The following tables give the number of inspections made, houses disinfected, nuisances abated, informal notices served, horses slaughtered and inspected, organs surrendered, milk samples obtained and foods found to be unfit for human consumption.

Inspections made	...	...	...	...	...	474
Houses disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	33
Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	42
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	30
Horses slaughtered	...	...	...	...	...	267
Organs surrendered	...	...	...	...	...	104
Milk samples obtained	...	...	...	...	...	156
Premises visited for Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	292
Rodent complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	70
Premises treated	...	...	...	...	...	34

The undermentioned foods were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption:—

1,263 lbs. Fish.
 3,504 lbs. Oranges.
 95 lbs. Bacon.
 442 Eggs.
 5 lbs. Sausages.
 300 lbs. Sausage Meat.
 99 lbs. Offal.
 95 lbs. Cereals.
 265 lbs. Apples.
 12 Tins of Milks (assorted).
 60 Soups (packets).
 37 Jars of Jam.
 24 Packets Prepared Cereals.
 71 Tins, Jars and Packets of
 various foods.
 11 lbs. Biscuits.
 22 lbs. Ham.
 23 Tins Mustard.
 24 lbs. Plums.
 444 lbs. Rolled Oats.
 58 lbs. Tapioca.
 14 lbs. Oat Meal.
 30 lbs. Onions.
 37 lbs. Lemons.
 630 lbs. Peas.
 268 lbs. Marrow Fat Peas.

May I express my gratitude to the Medical Officer of Health for his guidance, and to the officials and members of the Council, for their co-operation and assistance throughout the year.

I am,

Yours obediently,

DANIEL B. SOUTHWORTH,
 Sanitary Inspector.

FULWOOD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WATER SUPPLY, 1945.

The total supply throughout the Undertaking amounted to 355,338,000 gallons, which was equivalent to a daily consumption of 973,529 gallons.

Twenty-one samples of water were taken for bacteriological analysis by the Council's Consultant Analyst, from various consumer's premises and the results with regard to B. Coli present were as follows:—

B. Coli absent in 100 c.cs.	...	...	16 samples.
1 B. Coli present in 100 c.cs.	...	...	4 samples.
5 B. Coli present in 100 c.cs.	...	...	1 sample.

Of these 21 samples taken, 16 revealed residual chlorine to be present of an order not exceeding 0.05 parts per million.

Two samples of water were taken for chemical analysis and the water proved to have no plumbo-solvent action.

The ph value was determined on five occasions and the results obtained varied between 6.80 and 7.05.

Typical detailed bacteriological and chemical analyses are set out at the end of this Report.

No contamination of water in supply occurred.

The inlet waters to the Barnsfold Reservoirs were treated with chloramine so as to ensure, as far as possible, a chlorine residual between the limits of 0.5 and 1.0 p.p.m. in samples taken at the inlet cills to the reservoirs.

The water in the outlet mains, immediately downstream of the reservoirs, was also treated with chloramine, and an injected dose of 0.1 to 0.15 p.p.m. generally ensured a chlorine residual throughout the distribution system. This is demonstrated by the results mentioned previously.

Three thousand four hundred and two premises in the Urban District were supplied from the public mains at the end of the year, in addition to eight Institutions.

These were only four premises not supplied from the public mains and a scheme to cover three of these premises was in hand at the end of the year.

Six additional premises (chiefly farms) within the Water Supply Area, but outside the Urban District, were connected to the mains system.

The rainfall for the year, as measured at the Barnsfold Reservoirs was 43.05 inches, as against 35.65 inches measured at Houghton Reservoir. Monthly rainfall records as measured at both these gauges, were forwarded to the Meteorological Department.

The early part of the year provided very low temperatures and the Barnsfold Reservoirs were covered with ice measuring up to 12 inches in thickness.

The rainfall for November was only 0.41 inches, which was the lowest ever recorded at the Barnsfold Reservoirs during November.

Seven hundred yards of 4-in. diam. Class "C" asbestos-cement pressure pipes were laid in Midgery Lane and afforded a supply to two farms and three houses.

General routine maintenance of the Undertaking was carried out and the following general summary gives a brief survey of the work entailed.

No. of inspections made at consumer's premises	...	...	723
No. of taps rewashered	...	...	673
No. of stop-cocks cleaned	...	...	30
No. of sieves cleaned	...	...	290
No. of service leakages repaired	...	...	42
No. of mains system repairs	...	...	19
No. of mains flushed	...	...	617
No. of new service connections	...	...	17
No. of ball hydrants converted to screw-down type	...	...	1

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

Sample taken November 30th, 1945.

Total solid matter	...	...	...	11.2
Mineral (non-volatile) solids	...	...	...	7.4
Loss on ignition (organic, etc.)	...	...	...	3.8
Total hardness	...	...	...	5.0
Temporary hardness	...	...	...	1.8
Permanent hardness	...	...	...	3.2
Combined chlorine	...	...	...	1.7
Lead	...	...	...	Less than 1/100th g.p.g.
Ammoniacal nitrogen	...	...	...	Nil.
Albuminoid nitrogen	...	...	...	0.018
Nitrous nitrogen	...	...	...	Nil.
Nitric nitrogen	...	...	...	0.06
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 26.7 C.	...	...	...	0.132

BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES.

Samples taken	December 24th, 1945, and		May 21st, 1945.	
B. Coli aerogenes	...	1 c.c. (5 tubes)	...	1 c.c. (5 tubes).
Absent in	...	10 c.cs. (5 tubes)	...	10 c.cs. (5 tubes).
Present in	...	50 c.cs. (1 tube)	...	50 c.cs. (1 tube).
Prob. no. per. 100 c.cs.	...	1	...	Nil.
Upon incubation.	No. of colonies developing in agar-agar media per c.c.			
Two days at 37° C.	...	2	...	8
Three days at 20° C.	...	60	...	20

W. STANLEY WATKINSON,

A.M.Inst.C.E., A.M.Inst.W.E.,

September, 1946.

Waterworks Engineer.

RODENT REPORT, 1945.

Mr. Chairman and Lady and Gentlemen of the Council,

During the year 1945 sixty-one complaints were received of rodent infestation. After investigation of these complaints thirty were treated in the approved manner and the infestations were cleared.

Premises visited during the above-mentioned year numbered 240, and where necessary advice was given on the prevention of rodent infestation.

The number of bodies found after treatment by the poison method was 310, and 17 after trap operations. The estimated kill for the year was 950 rats.

Five treatments of mice infestation were made, and resulted in a complete clearance. Twenty-five mice were killed by traps and 20 by poison method.

Only two large infestations of rats were found during the year, one at the Council's tip at Broughton, which after treatment was completely cleared, 58 bodies being found. The other large infestation at Fulwood Barracks was also treated and 48 bodies were found. This infestation was reduced to a minor one.

Co-operation by householders was very good, but in some cases infestations were not reported, and I would like to suggest that it should be more widely known to the residents of Fulwood that the new free treatment scheme, approved by the Ministry of Food, is now available to all householders. This information would I feel sure, result in more infestation reports, as difficulties have arisen in the past when cost of treatment has been mentioned.

Thanking you for the trust and freedom of action to carry out my work in the destruction of rodents.

JOHN J. MARSH.

